

ABSTRACT

A method for treating a virus-containing sample, characterized by treatment of a virus-containing sample with a treatment solution containing (1) an anionic surfactant and (2) an amphoteric surfactant, nonionic surfactant or protein denaturant; a virus assay method using said treating method; a method for treating a virus-containing sample, characterized by treatment of a virus-containing sample with a treatment solution containing (1) a chaotropic ion and (2) an acidifying agent; a virus assay method using said treating method; a virus assay method, characterized in that a virus antigen and a virus antibody are measured based on their binding to their probe in the presence of a surfactant with an alkyl group of 10 or more carbon atoms and a secondary, tertiary or quaternary amine, or a nonionic surfactant, or of both of them; and a monoclonal antibody and a hybridoma producing the same for carrying out said method.